Banks submit the position regarding the level of NPAs in their offsite returns to RBI. The movement of NPAs is also reflected in the Annual Report as a disclosure in the Notes on Accounts to the balance sheet. RBI scrutinizes the details of NPAs of individual banks during the course of Annual Financial Inspection.

(d) The total amount of NPAs of nationalized banks as on March 31, 2002 is Rs. 36,763.15 crores.

(e) Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have advised the banks and financial institutions to take several steps for recovery of due such as evolving and implementation of recovery policy by banks, filing of suits with civil courts, filing cases with Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), compromise settlement through Settlement Advisory Committee, Lok Adalats and monitoring and follow up of NPAs at various levels. Credit Information Bureau has also been set up to disseminate information on borrowers to the banks. Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) scheme has been put in place to provide a transparent mechanism for restructuring of corporate debts of viable entities facing problems due to internal and external factors. A company viz., "Asset Reconstruction Company (India Ltd.)" has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. "The Securitization & Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002" has been enacted to facilitate foreclosuers and enforcement of securities in cases of default, in order to enable the banks and financial institutions to realize their dues. RBI has issued revised guidelines for compromise settlement of chronic NPAs of Public Sector Banks on 29th January, 2003. These guidelines will cover all NPAs in all sectors irrespective of the nature of business, which have become doubtful or loss as on 31st March 2000 with outstanding balance of Rs. 10.00 crore and below.

Utilisation of Central assistance

185. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States are not able to utilise their Central assistance, loan and calamity relief fund, drought relief, SC and ST assistance because of financial constraints;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that because of the worst financial condition and natural calamities, Orissa is also not able to utilise fund from 1999-2000; and

(d) if so, what is the action plan of the Central Government to help these financially weak States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Due to implementation of the 5th Central Pay Commission's recommendations for its employees certain States including the State of Orissa, faced acute financial crunch and had resorted to diversion of specific purposes assistance received from the Government of India to overcome their liquidity problem. It is not possible to specify the quantum of diversion.

(d) Beside providing all feasible assistance to financially weaker States, Government of India pursuant to the recommendation of Eleventh Finance Commission, a scheme called Fiscal Reforms Facility 2000-05 has been created for incentivising the States to undertake Medium Term Fiscal Reforms Programmes (MTFRP). To this end an incentive fund of Rs. 10,607 crore has been earmarked to encourage all the States to implement the monitorable fiscal reforms programme. Additional amounts by way of additional open market borrowing etc. is also considered, if the State concerned has a structural adjustment burden necessitating voluntary retirement/severance payments for downsizing the PSEs.

Government of India has also formulated a debt Swap Scheme which aims at utilizing the current low interest rate regime to enable States to prepay expensive loans from Government of India in the past, with current low coupon bearing Small Savings and Open Market Loans.

Restructuring of loans of corporates

186. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some financial institutions and banks are rescheduling/restructuring the payment of loans by some corporates who have been involved in diversion of funds;

(b) if so, what are the names of the banks and financial institutions; and